LAW OF 1885 NOW OPERATIVE

Special Session of the Legislature Suggested.

WILL NOT BE CALLED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 30 .- The supreme court this afternoon declared invalid the legislative apportionment of 1895, passed by republicans. The case came up from Sullivan county and involved the apportionment act also of 1893, passed by democrats. This also goes down as unconstitutional. By a former decision the apportionment of 1891 and 1879 were found in-

Today's decision makes it necessary to go back to the act of 1885, which is the last apportionment act passed that has not been successfully attacked.

The decision suggests that a special session of the legislature might be called to femedy the situation, which has become haotic by today's decision. The legislature republican, and Gov. Matthews has said

that he would not call it together.

The act of 1885 now found to be in force was passed by a democratic legislature.
The republicans will probably file a suit attacking it. The hold-over senators elected under the law of 1895 are not disturbed by the decision. There are three opinions, one of which is a quasi dissent.

ROBBED AN EXPRESS CAR.

Everything of Value Taken Between Weehawken and Troy.

TROY, N. Y., January 30 .- What was probably an extensive express car robbery en the West Shore road has been discov ered in this city. There were two express cars on the train, one for this city and the other for Boston. Both had been sealed at Weehawken, but between that place and this city the Boston car had been entered and robbed of everything valuable. There were evidences that more than one man had been engaged in the job. The car was resealed here and sent to Boston on the Fitchburg train, due in Boston this morning. It is impossible to ascertain here what was taken because the way bills are sent direct from New York to Boston ard will have to be checked off at the tter city. It is believed that the robbers had confederates at several small sta-tions along the Vest Shore road where the train stopped.

BOSTON, January 30.-The express car reported to have been robbed on the West Shore road last night was one containing matter for the National Express Company. The officials here admit that the car was robbed, but refuse to give particulars.

BACK IN INDEPENDENCE HALL. Departure of the Liberty Bell for Philadelphia.

ATLANTA, Ga., January 30,-A special train bearing the liberty bell and a special escort made up of distinguished Philadelphians and Atlantans left this city this merning at 8:30 o'clock on the homeward trip for Philadelphia, where the sacred relic will arrive Saturday morning. A large crowd gathered about the depot and took a last look at the bell. As the train pulled out of the depot it was loudly cheered, while the Atlanta artillery fired a salute. ell is accompanied by an escort from Philadelphia and a committee from the late Cotton States and International Expo-sition Company. The bell came to Atlanta resting in the Pennsylvania building at the exposition.

exception, of the fair. A banquet was tendered the Philadelphia party by the local committee last night at the Kimball House, and a number of eloquent and patriotic speeches were made. The bell train will make numerous short stops along the way.

The bell is expected to reach Washington early Saturday morning.

CHICAGO'S CONVENTION.

Arrangements to Be Made at a Meeting Tomorrow Night. . PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 30.-Chairman Harrity of the democratic national committee left here today on the Pennsylvania limited for Chicago, to be present at the meeting tomorrow night of the subcommittee which is to have charge of the arrangements for the democratic national convention. Besides Mr. Harrity the subcommittee consists of Messrs. Gor-man of Maryland, Cable of Illinois, Wall of Wisconsin, Sherley of Kentucky, Prath-

er of Missouri and Secretary Sheerin of It will select a hall for the convention and headquarters for the national com-mittee, and possibly fill the important post of sergeant-at-arms. Many applications and recommendations have been received by

Mr. Harrity, including numerous requests for newspaper seats.

HUGH DEMPSEY'S CASE. Labor Leaders Pleased at His Prospects of Pardon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 30.-There was great rejoicing among the labor leaders today over the news that the state pardon board had recommended the pardon of Hugh Dempsey, ex-district master workman of the Knights of Labor, who was three years ago sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Riverside penitentiary for felonious assault and battery the non-union men at Homestead mill, of Carnegie Steel Company, after strike of 1892. Beatty and Gallagher, who were convicted at the same time for com plicity in the poisonings, are still in prison.

It is probable a demonstration will be arranged by the labor unions in celebration

of Dempsey's release. HARRISBURG, Pa., January 30.—Gov. Hastings stated this afternoon that he would approve the recommendation of the board of pardons in the case of Hugh F. Dempsey, the Pittsburg labor leader, as soon as the formal reasons of the board in recommending a pardon were signed by the members and submitted to him. The sons are being prepared, and will be sent to the governor late this afternoon or to-

A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

One of the Convicted Seamen Gunners

Climbs the Navy Yard Wall. gunners convicted of conspiring against the colored members of the class of instruction, made his escape from the Washington navy yard today. He and his three companions were engaged in police duty at the yard prior to their transfer to the prison ship at New York, and Fox took of a favorable opportunity to get away. He climbed over the stone wall and was far away before he was d. His desertion was at once ported at the Navy Department and a reward of \$20 was offered for his apprehension. Under his sentence he would have been confined for two months. Now, in case he is caught, he stands an excellent chance of at least a year's imprisonment.

Convicted of Murder and Sentenced

PETERSBURG, Va., January 30.-The county court of Brunswick has been engaged for the past three days in the trial of George Baker (colored) for the murder of another negro named Robert Wilkins. The murder occurred in the hotel at Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, some weeks ago. The case was given to the jury this turned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The court sentenced Baker to be

Senatorial Dignity Shocked by the South Judge Bradley Says it May Be Used by The National Board of Trade Sends a Mer- Views of Mr. Mitchell as Expressed in a Killing of Dempsey Recalled in Court Carolinian's Plain Utterances.

Record, but That Will Hardly Be Done-Gossip in Both Houses.

A great deal of talk was indulged in at the Capitol today concerning Senator Tillman's extraordinary speech of yesterday. Among the Senators there appeared a strong feeling of resentment. This was shown by their generally keeping from his vicinity in the chamber and by casting black looks upon him whenever their eyes were turned in his direction.

The unmistakable signs of offended dignity were apparent on all hands. During this morning's session Mr. White of California was the only Senator to approach him for conversation, and all eyes were so suddenly turned upon them that the California Senator began to fidget and to draw away as the South Carolinian held him by the button hole.

During the morning there was considerable talk in the lobbies about a motion being made in the Senate to strike out of the Record parts of the speech. The idea as to who contemplated taking the matter up was very vague. Some said that Mr. Gray would do so.
The prevailing opinion among the old-

fashioned S-nators appeared to be that the speech should be ignored, and that the plain-spoken Senator should be made to feel only their silent displeasure. The speech was not altogether condemned by those who were today discussing it. Many, especially among the members of the House, and all of those who are classed among the "dissatisfied element"—those who find nothingsread in the members with who find nothing good in the present political situation-applauded it. Many others, too, took a secret pleasure in hearing Cleve-land and Carlisle abused in this public man-

The shock to senatorial dignity is what chiefly grieved the conservative Senators.

The fear was expressed that the incendiary expressions might increase the discontent of the already large class of discon-

DEMOCRATIC CAUCES.

Arrangements for Organising the Campaign Committee.

The democratic members of the House held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the congressional campaign committee. It was decided to appoint one member of the committee from each state which has a democratic representative in the House. This committee will act with the Senate com-mittee, forming one organization, like the democratic congressional committee of the last Congress. No speeches were made a today's caucus. It is predicted that Senator Faulkner of West Virginia will be elected chairman of the committee.

FREIGHT RATES ON MILK.

Discussing the Uniform Charge Far and Near Producers.

The case of the Milk Producers' Protec tive Association, which is seeking to procure a graded railroad rate, according to distance, for transportation of milk instead of the present railroad schedule fixing a uniform rate regardless of distance, was heard today by the interstate commerce commission. Milk producers and dealers in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are affected, and the decision may have a bearing on rates around Wash ington. The railroads now have a uniform rate of 32 cents a can for any dis tance covered from one to 350 miles. Jos. Choate appeared for the dealers, and a number of prominent counsel for the rail-

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Late Ambassador Runyon. BERLIN, January 30.-Memorial services

were held at noon today in St. George's Chapel in henor of the late Mr. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany. All of the 300 seats of the sacred edifice were occupied by a distinguished congregation, and the imposing-looking catafalque upon which the remains rested was buried under floral offerings from the deceased statesman's admirers, including tributes of respect from Emperor William of Germany, the empress, ex-Empress Frederick, the German foreign office, the members of the diplomatic corps, the American colony and German friends of Mr. Runyon. In addition, there were handsome floral tributes from the staff of the American embassy and that of the United States consulate here The emperor was unable to be present at the services, as he was kept away by an important cabinet meeting. His majesty, however, was represented by the adjutant general, Count von Plessen. The Empress and the ex-Empress of Germany were represented at the chapel by high court officials and Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia was present in person.

The Rev. Dr. Dockie delivered the funeral address. It was a touching tribute to the Americanism and sterling virtues of the de

At the close of the memorial services the members of the diplomatic corps, the German officers and others present passed in ceased, who were assisted by the chief secretary of the United States embassy, John B. Jackson. They all expressed con-dolence with Mr. Runyon's family. A detachment of troops was drawn up be-

fore the church as a guard of honor. At his birthday reception, on Monday last when Mr. Jackson represented the United States, the emperor spoke feelingly of the death of Mr. Runyon and added a few words showing his appreciation of the deceased man's ability and patriotism. His majesty also sent his aid de camp. Count von Moltke to Mrs. Runyon, with instructions to express the emperor's sympathy with her and her family in their bereavement.

o'clock this afternoon to express sympathy with Mr. Runyon's family, and passed reso-lutions of condolence with them and of respect for the deceased.

WANTS \$50,000 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Coman Sues Col. Dyer of Pitts burg for Breach of Promise.

PITTSBURG, January 30.-Mrs. M. A. Coman, fermerly in business for herself in New York city, but recently living in the fashionable East End of this city, has entered a suit for breach of promise against Col. E. H. Dyer, president of the Kanawha Oil Company, asking \$50,000 damages. Col. Dyer is about sixty years of age, a

bachelor, and one of the prominent oil producers of Pittsburg. He is a native of Portland, Me., and a member of a promirent family of that city. Mrs. Coman is middle-aged, and said to have considerable money of her own. She alleges that Col. Dyer induced her to come to Pittsburg. rent a house and furnish it, preparatory to their marriage, the colonel promising to re-

imburse her after that happy event.

Two months ago the colonel became sick in her house, and, the news reaching his relatives in Portland, they came on and had him forcibly removed to a hospital, where the plaintiff was not permitted to see him.

The summons was served on the defend-

ant at the hospital last night, where he was found in company with his nephew and The suit has caused something of a niece.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH II. The Indiana Politician in a Serious

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 30,-Will-

iam H. English is lying dangerously ill at his rooms at the English Hotel. A week ago Mr. English experienced an attack of the grip, which resulted in congestion of the mucous membrane of the air passages. flammatory rheumatism set in. Mr. Eng-lish's physician reports his patient's tem-perature very high, and these complica-tions, considering his time of life, are suf-ficient to make Mr. English's condition

Private Parties.

Against Lumber Dealers-Ordinance of 1862.

Judge Bradley this afternoon decided against the District in its contention that the ordinance of the corporation of Washington of 1862 prohibits the use of parking

by owners of abutting property. The decision was rendered in the cases of the District against Frank Libbey, 5th street and New York avenue; Belt & Dyer, 13th and C streets, and Bittinger & Miller. 13th street and Ohio avenue, who were charged in the Police Court some time ago under the ordinance of 1862 with unlawfully occupying public spaces for private

uses.
The defendants are engaged in the lumber bus'ness, and it was charged that they used the parking on which their ground abutted for storing lumber. Before the cases were tried in the Police counsel, Mr. Wm. T. Mattingly, had them brought up to the Circuit Court on writs of certiorari, the cases being tried today

before Judge Bradley and a jury.

The attorneys for the District, Messrs.
S. T. Thomas and A. B. Duvall, after the testimony had closed, argued that the ordinance of 1862 was applicable, while Mr. Mattingly contended that it was not. This afternoon Judge Bradley delivered his opinion. He regretted that he had not had said that it seemed to him clear that the

ordinance relied on does not apply.

That is a penal statute, he explained, and must be construed strictly. At the time it was enacted there existed no such a thing as parking, the acts of 1870 and 1872 alone providing for them. Neither of the last named acts provide a penalty for the nuisance or misappropriation of the city parkings, the act of the legislative assem-bly of 1872, while excluding the general public, providing that owners of abutting lots shall make such use of the parking as they may desire, provided existing grass and shrubbery, and chains, posts, etc., are not thereby injured or destroyed.

Of course, said Judge Bradley, it was rever intended that the parkings should be

used for private business purposes, yet the act of 1872 did not definitely provide what use they might be put to by abutting land owners. In the cases on trial it did not appear that the defendants destroyed or in The act of 1862, said Judge Bradley, pro

hibits the use for private purposes of any street, open space, or public grounds or reservation, providing a penalty of from \$25 to \$50 a day for such misuse. Those terms had then a distinct meaning, and did not εpply to parkings for the very good reason that there then (1862) existed no parkings.

It was, therefore, perfectly clear to him, concluded the judge, that the ordinance of 1862, being a penal one, should be con-strued strictly, and the term parking cannot be said to have been referred to therein. No doubt there should be such a law, but until Congress legislated in the matter the would be without authority or power to inflict any penalty.

He therefore directed the jury to acquit the defendants, which was done. To Judge Bradley's ruling the district attorney noted an exception, giving notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

ALL THAT IS NEEDED.

The Senate Committee's Resolution of Sympathy With Cuban Insurgents.

A member of one of the congressional committees having to do with foreign affairs, who is strongly in sympathy with the Cubans, said to a Star reporter today that the benefit that would come to the Cuban rebels through the recognition of their belligerency by this country was prob-

The chief benefit would be the moral efbenefit would be that if the insurgents had not be regarded and treated as pirates our ports as the vessels of other nations

their belligerency, giving Spain the right of search and to blockade the Cuban ports. Cubans have no vessels to be benefited. and as a mere matter of commerce there is nothing now to interfere with their shopping arms and ammunition from this coun-

It is only an armed expedition which they may not fit out in this country. If they had the rights of belligerency they could not fit out armed expeditions or con-

The recognition of their belligerency by Spain would be a benefit by giving them the rights of civilized warfare. It would insure them the benefit of those practices ed to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army; due respect to cartels for exchange of prisoners and for other military purposes; truces and flags of truce, the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies, and services to the sick and wounded of either army.
Our recognition of them would not insure

this unless Spain also granted them bel "The action of the Senate committee," he this time as a first step. Congress has no right to recognize belligerency. This is a function of the executive. Everyone knows that sympathy with the Cubans is univer

sal in this country.

The resolutions are an official expression of it. It will be but a short time, if the Cubans hold out, before this belligerency will be recognized by the President. Th committee have done all that it is necessary or proper for them to do. It will be but a short time before the President

A NEW FINANCIAL PLAN.

Boston Men Appear Before Mr. Ding ley's Committee.

C. C. Jackson and B. K. Moore, the president and secretary of the Merchants' Association of Boston, appeared before the ways and means committee of the House today to advocate a scheme for maintaining the parity of all kinds of money, for which the organization stands sponsor. Their plan in orief follows: To direct th gold all silver presented in multiples of \$10 To direct the Secretary to conduct all fiscal operations through two distinct departments, one of which shall be called the fiscal department, to receive and disburse revenues, the other to be called the redemi tion department, to redeem silver dollars and paper in gold at the request of the holders. To create a gold reserve of \$200,000,000 and to place at the disposal of the Secretary enough 4 per cent bonds, payable in gold, to equal at par the difference between the reserve and the outstanding legal tender paper and silver, to direct the Secretary to maintain the reserve by the sale of the bonds when necessary and to direct that no legal tender paper or silver shall be paid out from the redemption department except for gold. To direct that if at any time the government fails to redeem its other money in gold no notes or silver shall be legal tender as long as the failure con-

Chairman Dingley told the delegation from Boston that the House had already passed two revenue bills which would, it enacted, avert the danger to the treasury which they feared. He advised them to bring all the arguments in their power to bear upon the Senate to pass the hills and to create a sentiment in favor of those bills among the commercial bodies of the country and arouse those bodies to petition the Senate to pass the two House bills.

Arrested in Virginia Inspector Hollinberger has received word

from Richmond of the arrest in that city of George Washington Holmes, who belongs here. Holmes, who is charged with burglary at Virginia's capital, has served time in a reformatory institution in this city. His mother lives here.

Prospects of the Maupin Bill. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., January 30.-Th Maupin bill was rot reached on the house calendar today. The St. Asaph people are here in force. It is confidently believed today that the bill will pass the house.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH THE PUBLIC PARKING PEACE SHOULD PREVAIL OPPOSED TO BONDS ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN FINANCE AND TRADE

sage to England.

Talk of Having It Expanged From the Decision in the Cases of the District Resolutions Adopted on a Variety of He Thinks That an Increase in the Trial of the Men Charged With Beat-Important Questions - Closing Proceedings of the Meeting.

> The National Board of Trade, at its clos-ing session tonag by a unanimous rising vote, directed the president of the board to send the following peace sentiment to the Associated Champers of Commerce, London, England:

"The National Board of Trade of the United States, assembled in annual meeting at Washington, sends greetings to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, reciprocating all the friendly sentiments uttered by English commercial bodies, and expresses the earnest wish that commerce and religion, representing the great progressive and civilizing forces of the world, may honorably avert collision between the English-speaking nations, who, more than any other, represent the senti-

ment 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' " The committee on railroad transportation riade a report, which was approved by the national board, deprecating all movements looking to the government ownership of railway lines, but strenuously advocates a wise, firm and continuous supervision over the operation and management of these great agencies in all matters affecting their relations with the public in the conduct of interstate commerce. It was also resolved that in the judgment of this board the bonded indebtedness of the Pacific railroad to the government should be extended on the best terms practicable, and recom mended the passage of the Smith House bill No. 3459, now pending in Congress. It was also resolved that in the opinion of the national board Congress should at

once pass a law making any person who has been a director, officer or employe of any corporation engaged in interstate com merce ineligible for appointment as assignee or receiver of such corporation.

At the conclusion of the business and after the passage of the customary votes of thanks the delegates, with the venerable Frederick Fraley at their head, visited the White House in a body to pay their respects to the President.

Received by the President.

The President this afternoon received the members of the national board of trade at the White House by appointment. The members were introduced by Mr. Stannard of St. Louis, who delivered a short address explanatory of the history and objects of the organization. In response the President said he was very glad to have the oppor-tunity to meet those having such important interests in charge.

He was exceedingly gratified and encouraged to witness the growth of these voluntary associations, whose purpose was to edge for himself the benefit they conferred. ard to tell the American people that the day would come when they would appreciate themselves the importance of the work done by such organizations.

Proceedings of Much Interest.

When the national board of trade convened after luncheon yesterday afternoon, a committee consisting of Messrs. Leighton, Gano, Paker, Randall and Cook was appointed to urge upon Congress the importance of taking action upon the financial condition of the country in accordance with the views expressed in the resolution adoptthe views expressed in the resolution adopted at the morning session, which was virtually an approval of the system favored by President Cleveland, including the retirement of the greenbacks and an extension of the national banking system. The discussion upon the subject of necessary changes in the postal laws was continued at some leastly banking system. at some length, and it was finally decided to recommend, that the rate of first-class letter postage be one cent for each half ounce; restrict second-class matter to bona fide newspapers and charge to every defect of such an expression of sympathy, and this, he said, is just as strong in the resolution adopted by the Senate foreign partment of the government now using the fearling privilege the actual cost of such

service. ways was received, and contained recom-mendations, which were adopted, reciting that the most immediate and direct returns may be secured from moneys expended in the rapid prosecution of the works of deep-ening the channels of the great lakes to a width of not less than 600 feet; of opening deep draft connections between the lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the Atlantic; of continuing the improvement of the great rivers of the central basin, consecutively, and by the construction of an interior coastwise canal for domestic com-merce and national defense. In order to provide the means to curry out these works as expeditiously as the exigencies of the times require, the report declared the government would be justified in imposing a provide toward to consider the consideration. special tonnage tax on all vessels of for-

eign register.
It was also recommended that the Secretary of War be authorized to appoint and three civil engineers, with instruction to determine the cost of securing all property rights and franchises belonging to or claimed by the Chesapeake and Delawar Canal Company, the Albemarle and Chesa peake Canal Company, and any similar navigation company holding title to important navigable channels, and to report their findings to the Secretary of War, who hall transmit the same to Congress with his recommendations at the earliest practi-

It was declared that the policy heretofore xisting of granting rights and franchises o private corporations for the purpose of improving tributary channels as feeders, nd thereby developing the resources and Industries connected therewith, involving also the power to collect tolls thereon for a limited period, is judicious, and should b encouraged as the most expeditious and economical method of improving lateral or

connecting waterways.

In conclusion, it was resolved that the national board of trade would respectfully urge upon Congress the immediate granting of such financial aid and support as will secure the control of the Nicaragua canal to the government, free from foreign interference; provided, however, that in ng such aid, it will acquire such title there to as will secure the ultimate payment of the bonds guaranteed or the money ad-

Other Resolutions Adopted.

A resolution was also passed recommending that Congress make immediate appropriations for removing impediments in the Mississippi river above its junction with the Ohio, and to maintain a navigable channel by dredging or otherwise until the work of permanent improvement is ccm-

mending the establishment of an executive department of commerce and manufac-tures; to equip League Island as a naval station, and petitioning Congress to amend the steamboat libel law, so that a vesse may not be subject to detention for an in-significant claim.

After the meeting the executive council

met and organized, and elected William R. Tucker of Philadelphia secretary to succeed the late Hamilton Andrews Hill. It was also determined to hold the next annual meeting here, beginning the fourth Tuesday

LEADERS PREVENTED VIOLENCE.

West Virginia Negroes Worked Up Over the Recent Lynching. BLUEFIELD, W. Va., January 30.-Over 800 negroes met at Elkhorn last night and discussed the lynching of Alex. Jones. Resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to confer with the county officials today for the purpose of prosecuting members of the mob. Yesterday the county officers refused to take action in the matter, and, it is said, will stick to their first decision. The negroes' meeting lasted over six hours, and had it not been for the leaders a mob would have been organized to avenge Jones' death.

If the county officers refuse to prosecute the mob serious trouble, it is feared, can the mob serious trouble, it is feared, can not be averted. Negroes are going through the mines urging miners to turn out at a meeting to be held tonight. It is now claimed by county officers that Jones created the disturbance on the train for the express purpose of liberating two prisoners who were hat deuffed and who escaped during the shooting. The two escaped prisoners are being searched for and if caught may be lynched. If caught may be lynched.

Senate Speech.

Public Debt is Not Necessary

-Talk About Silver.

Benator Mitchell of Oregon made a speech in the Schate today on the silver-bond bill. in the course of which he said that the question presented was whether it was neness to maintain the gold standard, or by a greater use of silver restore it to its primary place as money of the Constitution. The Constitution and the platforms of the republican party, he declared, were in accord in demanding the use of both gold and silver, and quoted Daniel Webster on the

of both gold and silver was a command. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that our foreign indebtedness during the past -twenty-five years had greatly increased, notwithstanding the fact that during that time there was a balance of trade in our favor in merchandise of \$1,763,500,000, besides silver exports of \$386,311,625, and gold exports of \$271,190,721. This balance was maintained by a protective tariff.

"The cause," said Mr. Mitchell, "is this vast balance of trade in our favor during this period of merchandise, gold and silver has gone to foreign lands, mostly to Europe, to meet the expenses of freigh charges in our carrying trade, to pay the interest on our foreign indeftedness, and the expenses of travel of Americans in Europe. This is the manner the debt has been created and is constantly accumulat ing, and we are unable to meet the interest much less the principal, for the simple reason of the great depression in the value of our exports since 1873. There are, in my judgment, two remedies

First, our shipping laws must be amend ed, our merchant marine must be encouraged and built up, and we must become our own carriers; and, Secondly, we must legislate to increase the value of our export commodities, so as to enable us to meet, reduce, and, if pos-sible, wipe out the debt which today makes the people of this country virtually slaves to the money lenders of Great Britain. We nust reduce our expenses, and instead of ssuing new bonds stop incurring obliga

to be applied:

tions abroad and increase, if possible, the value of our commodities, including silver, with which to meet the indebtedness Mr. Mitchell discussed at some length the connection of China and Japan with the United States. "It is incredible," said the Senator, "that the people cannot be made to realize the great, transparent fact, so absolutely apparent, that the effect of the operation of the single gold standard is to oring our laborers, our manufacturers, our artisans and our farmers as well, into direct and ruineus competition with the la-borers, the manufact wers, the artisans and the farmers of every silver standard, silve

using country in the world.

"The purchasing power of silver in all silver-using countries," he said, "has not depreciated. It is as great today as ever before. The purchasing power of silver before. The purchasing power of silver bullion even in this country is as great ow as ever at any time in the past. Their

standard of value is silver."

Mr. Mitchell described the great industrial development of Japan. He said the cily remedies which could protect the peo ple of America from the inroads of the orient were the abandonment of the single gold standard and a protective tariff. Mr Mitchell announced that he was against any increase in the public debt to main-tain the gold standard. As to the bond oill, as it came from the House, he said: "I decline to give further authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional bonds in time of peace.
"First. Because I deny the necessity for any such additional issue.

"Second. Because I am unalterably op-posed to a further increase of our interestearing public debt. "Third. Because in encouraging additicnal bond issues at any rate of interest

I believe we are, instead of sustaining the reach of national bankruptcy; and "Fourth. Because I am a republican, an every republican convention of every state in the Union which has convened in the last year has condemned in emphatic terms the present administration for issuing bonds, and thus increasing the national indebted

"I am unwilling under any plea of neces sity to aid the party to which I belong in doing that which as a party it has most natically condemned in others Mr. Mitchell closed with a plea that the United States should not remain subserv ent to Great Britain, and declared that this country should assert its monetary in-dependence, New York, and not London

would be the clearing house of the world DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

H. B. Moulton appeared before the Commissioners this morning in behalf of the application of Asbury R. Taylor to be per mitted to erect a brick dwelling upon the west part of lot 11, square 494, which is only 11 feet wide, under a permit obtained by him to build a house 12 feet wide under the claimed misapprehension that the io was 12 feet wide, notwithstanding the prohibition of the building regulations against the erection of buildings less than 12 Year The deed to the lot conveys the land to the applicant by metes and bounds which the Commissioners thought should

have been sufficient notice to him that the ot was too narrow.

It was developed at the hearing that th lot was situated within a row of frame houses all 11 feet wide, and to grant a permit for a brick dwelling would be to perpetuate narrow buildings. The matter was resubmitted to the inspector of buildings for further examination and report

Pure Butter. Mr. James F. Oyster, vice president of the National Dairy Association, and representing the legitimate butter dealers of this city, called upon the Commissioners this morning to urge the enforcement of the law against the sale of oleomargarine, adulterated butter and cheese in the District of Columbia. He explained that the law of 1879, enacted for the relief of the District of Columbia, was ample in its scope, and conferred upon the authorities all the power necessary to enforce it. The Commission-ers referred the subject to the attorney for the District, to look into the oring prosecutions against all violators of

District Bill.

Chairman Grout of the subcommittee on appropriations was a visitor at the District building today. He said that the Distric bill had been reported by the committee and was now in the hands of the printer. Age of Consent.

Wilton F. Crafts appeared before the board of Commissioners this morning to recommend a substitute for the bill increas ing the age of consent, a bill which con-templates classing the offense as a misdemeanor instead of a felony.

Charged With Burglary. Uley Brown, colored, thirty-five years old,

was arrested today by Precinct Detective Hartigan and locked up on a charge of burglarizing the shoe store of Emilius Par ducci, No. 603 G street northwest, last night. The prisoner denies the charge, but says he knows the white man who committed the robbery. It is alleged that last evening Brown called at the shop and asked the price of leather and shoes. he asked that he be permitted to go out in the back yard. This request was granted, and he remained out there, the shoemaker thinks, long enough to examine the prem ises and see just how he would be able teffect an entrance. When Parducci opene his shop this morning he discovered that an intruder had been there during the night and had carried off a quantity of The burglar had cut a pane of glass from

the door and had also broken the lock from the door. When Precinct Detective Hartigan made an investigation, he concluded that Brown was the man who had com-mitted the robbery, and soon had him behind the bars. The leather taken from the shop, it is alleged, was sold by Brown to a shoemaker on L street. Brown insists that a white man who lives in Anacostia committed the robbery, and says he will point him out to the officers if not be taken over there, but will be given a

hearing in the Police Court tomorrow.

ing Policeman Vermillion-The Officer's Testimony.

John Early, alias Jimmy John; Richard Hurley and Maurice Davis were placed on trial before Judge Cox in Criminal Court No. 2 this morning, charged with assaulting cessary to increase the bonded indebted- Policeman William Vermillion the 224 of

last September. This is the occurrence in which Timothy Dempsey, a young man, was killed by the alleged accidental discharge of the peticeman's pistol, while he and the companions of Dempsey were, as the officer says, engreed in a scuffle for it.

The policeman was subsequently exoner-Constitution as declaring that the coinage ated by a coroner's jury.

The defendants were represented today by Messrs. A. A. Lipscomb, Joseph Shillington and Chas. E. Turner, Assistant District Attorneys Jeffords and Laskey ap-pearing on behalf of the government. In opening the case to the jury, Mr. Jeffords stated that the covernment expected to prove that about 1 o'clock of the morning in question the officer found Dempsey and his companions acting in a very disorderly manner on the Mahone lot at 1st and L street northeast. They had a small keg of beer, and were drinking and cursing. The officer told them to disperse, when Dempsey threatened to do the officer up. He attempted to place Dempsey under tempted to place Dempsey under arrest, when the latter twice knocked him down. The crowd jumped on him and were beating him, when the policeman drew his revolver, threatening to use it unless they desisted. He also twice blew his whistle for assistance, but before his fellow officers arrived, Vermillion's pistol was accidentally discharged in the second. ly discharged in the scuffle, Dempsey being struck in the thigh, dying from the effects of the wound about eight hours later. One of Dempsey's companions, stated Mr. Jeffords, surrendered himself at the police station, stating that there had been a planned scheme to kill the officer, and that he would have been killed had not other policemen arrived when they did.

Defense Opening.

The defendants would show, explained Mr. Turner, that Vermillion, known as "Buddy" Vermillion, has a reputation as a shooter and as a brute, and that he left the station that night intending to add to his reputation as such.

Mr. Jeffords objected to Mr. Turner's language, when Judge Cox remarked that he should be more temperate in his opening. Mr. Turner retorted that the defense expected to show in evidence all he had stated, and that Vermillion started the trouble by beating Dempsey on the teet with his night stick. It is true, he said, that Dempsey resented such treatment, and knocked the policeman down. They would also show, said Mr. Turner, that Dempsey then ran off, and was deliberately shot by Vermillion as he was running away, and that not until the young man had been shot did he blow his whistle for assistance. They would also show, said Mr. Turner, that Vermillion left his regular beat to arrest the men.

Officer's Testimony.

Policeman Vermillion was the first wit ness called on behalf of the government He stated that he had been a policeman for about two years. Hearing cursing and swearing, he said, he went down to where the men were. He found Dempsey and the defendants drinking beer from a small keg He cautioned them to be quiet, when Dempsey cursed him, remarking that they in-tended to do him up. He attempted to place Dempsey under arrest, when he was assaulted by him and his companions. He was twice knocked down, and the four men jumped on him and beat him. He drew his revolver, threatening to shoot unless they ceased assaulting him. He twice blew the distress call, and in the scuffle the pistol was discharged, while Dempsey was on top of him.

ir sisted that he did not intentionally the shooting, and he also denied that the revolver was fired white Dempsey was run-ning away. He admitted visiting Kernan's Theater the afternoon before and drinking a bottle of beer there, but denied that he was drunk or disorderly. The examination by Mr. Lipscomb was unusually spirited, and during it he took occasion to charge the district attorney's office with refusing to prosecute the police-

man. "If we had had the assistance of your office," he said to Mr. Jeffords, "we would have had this officer indicted for murder." "The case was before the grand jury," re plied Mr. Jeffords, "and they having re-fused to indict the officer that should be

Mr. Turner also cross-examined the officer, and the latter denied having ever boasted of shooting at negroes in South Washington or with threatening to shoot an Irishman in Swamppoodle. After Officer Vermillion left the stand wit

were examined, and at 3 o'clock the case

was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

MRS. LOCKWOOD'S DISBARMENT. She Will Be Reinstated if She Will Give Up a \$25 Fee.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood was disharred ves-

terday by Commissioner Lochren from practicing before the pension office. Her offense consisted of taking a fee of \$25 which the commissioner believed was due another attorney. Mrs. Lockwood had, by special contract with a claimant for the maximum fee of \$25, prosecuted a claim for a pension. The claimant died and the heirs employed another attorney. When the claim was finally allowed and paid, the fee of \$25 was, as it is claimed, erroneously paid to Mrs. Lockwood. Upon learning this the commissioner told Mrs. Lockwood she must refund the fee and abide by a de cision in the bureau as to which attorney was justly entitled to it. This she refused

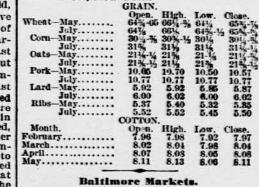
every day, and usually over technicalities which, when explained, result in the res-Mrs. Lockwood called at the Interior De partment today to see if she was disbarred from the department-something which would be seriously to her discredit, but she found that she was only disbarred at the pension office. She did not see the Secre-tary, but was informed that she would be reinstated as a practitioner before the pension office promptly on refunding the \$25 fee and submitting to a decision as to her right to it. She did not intimate what

ly disbarments before bureaus are not mad-

public, but in some way this one, owing, no

barment before the bureau, as it happens

Grain and Cotton Markets. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., 1421 F street, members New York stock exchange, mann & Co., New York. GRAIN.



BALTIMORE, January 30.-Flour firm, unchange

BALTIMORE, January 30.—Flour firm, unchanged—receipts, 14,992 barrels; shipments, 4,831 barrels. Wheat strong—spot and month, 73½ bid; May, 72½ a73—receipts, 4,480 bushels; stock, 158,660 bushels; sales, 7,090 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 73a75; do, on grade, 70¼475½. Corn steady—spot and month, 33¼a33½; February, 33¼a33½; March, 33¾a33¾; May, 35½ bid; steamer mixed, 23,32½—receipts, 122,605 bushels; shipments, 100,441 bushels; stock, 1,919,897 bushels; sales, 37,000 bushels—southern white and yellow corn, 32¾a33½. Oats very firm—No. 2 white western, 25a25½; No. 2 mixed do., 23a23½—receipts, 2,447 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels; stock, 113,155 bushels. Rye firmer—No. 2, 42,43 nearby; 45a46 western—stock, 103,570 bushels. Hay steady, tending lower—choice timothy, 516,00 asked. Grain freights quiet, engagements small, unchanged. Sugar firm, unchanged. Butter quiet, unchanged. Rggs quiet—fresh, 16. Oheese steady, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Strength Throughout the Entire Speculative List.

ACTION OF THE HARD COAL ROADS

Prospects of the Lines Acting Har-

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

moniously.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, January 30 .- The improved outlook for concerted action in the anthracite coal trade was responsible for the strength of the entire speculative lists this morning. The report of the subcommittee appointed at last week's meeting of the presidents of the several properties in interest, will be entirely satisfactory in its distribution of tonnage. Concessions were, of course, essential to harmony, but in no instance were they proportionate to probable results. Reading's demands have been modified, it is understood, twenty and one-half per cent of the total output being accorded the property instead of the twenty-one per cent originally demanded. The success of the reorganization of this road was largely dependent upon a settlement of all differences relative to the apportionment of tonnage and no effort has been spared to accomplish this result. With

The demand for Reading and Jersey Central during the day was credited to the strongest financial interests in the street. An effort to have the committees report and suggestions operate over a period of fourteen months from February 1 next, resulted in a decided negative vote, and prices momentarily yielded to the fallure to sustain the report.

Reading affairs in business shape the en-

tire anthracite coal industry should enter

upon a season of protracted prosperity.

Another vote on a six months' period will be taken later in the day, however, with every prospect of success. The course of prices in the general market indicated the presence of a powerful influence not visible on the surface.

The movement which preceded last February's bond transaction was in many instances identical to the one now in process, and, in the opinion of many, both movements were originated by the same banking establishment. ing establishment. With the trading element long of stocks to the full extent of its capacity the sus tained improvement of the past week would have been impossible without the assistance

of a strong and experienced ally. Some realizing is still expected before the close of Saturday's business, but all offerings are assured of a ready market. The money market has not taken on any alarming symptoms of impending stringency, and bankers hope for a complete avoidance of a tight money scare. Caution is everywhere roticeable, however, and accommodations are confined almost exclusively to immediate needs. The market for foreign exchange was again dull at un-

changed rates.

The supply of bills continues good and is fully equal to the demand. The trading of the last hour was moderately active, and at prices slightly under the best previously recorded. The doubt occasioned by the failure of the coal presidents to agree on the time period was largely responsible for this reaction. Jersey Central broke 3½ per cent on a few hundred shares, and unfavorably influenced the entire list. At the close of business cerfidence in an ultimate agreement was not shaken outside of the professional ele-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERICIAL.

and the lowest and the closing prices of the long and searching cross-examination by Mr. Lipscomb and Mr. Shillington, but he New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York steck exchange. Correspondents Messrs.

> American Sugar anada Southern Canada Pacific. Chesapeake & Ohi)..... Chicago, B. & Q...... Chicago Gas, Cfs...... C. M. & St. Paul Den. & R. Grande, Pfd. Dis. & Cattle Feeding .. ake Shore..... Long Island Traction.. Metropolitan Traction.. Manhaltan Elevated... dicaigan Central..... S. Leather, Pfd. Y. & N. Eng. Cfs... Y. C. & St. Louis... Northern Pacific, Pfd . Ont. & Western..... outaern Railway, Pfd.. Phila. Traction.....

Asbash Pfd 11% Neeling & L. Erie 12% Wheeling & L. Erie 137 Wheeling & L. Erie 148 Wheeling & L. Erie 158 84

nion Pacific.....

fected, was allowed to become public There is no particular discredit in a dis-Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s. registered, 108 hid, 109 asked. U. S. 4s. coupen, 108 bid, 110 asked. U. S. 4s. 1925, 145 bid. U. S. 5s, 1994, 112% bid, 113½ asked.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 103 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 107 bid. Water stock 7s, 1909, currency, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1909, currency, 113 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 116 bid. 3½s, registered, 2-16s, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 209 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 111½ bid, 112 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 80 bid, 83 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 96 bid, 101 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 112½ bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 110½ bid, 113 asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, 120 bid, 125 asked. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 120 bid, 125 asked. Washington Gas Company in 5s, 100 bid, 105 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, A. and O., 100½ bid, 105 asked. Washington Market Company int 6s, 109 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 109 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 109 bid. Washington Hall Association 5s, 104 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 99 bid. % % % % National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 270 bid. Sarmers and Mechanics', 180 bid, 195 asked. Second, 134 bid, 140 asked. Citizens', 130 bid. Columbia, 128 bid, 138 asked. Capital, 115 bid. West End, 106 bid, 108 asked. Capital, 115 bid. West End, 106 bid, 108 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 143 bid, 145 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 143 bid, 145 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 143 bid, 145 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 143 bid. 145 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Trust, 143 bid. 145 asked. Washington Safe Deposit and Krocks.—Gas isked. U. S. 4s, coupen, 108 bid, 119 nsked. 4s, 1925, 145 bid. U. S. 5s, 1994, 112% bid,

ton, 12 bid. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 12 bid, 30 asked.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 447½ bid, 48½ asked. Georgetown Gas, 45 bid, 55 asked. U. S. Electric Light, 118 bid, 118½ asked. Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 30 bid. Franklin, 38 bid, 45 asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corcoran. 50 bid. Potomac, 65 bid. Arlington. 149 bid, 155 asked. German-American, 169 bid. National Union, 10 bid, 15 asked. Columbia, 11½ bid, 18½ asked. Riggs, 7½ bid, 8½ asked. People's, 5½ bid, 5½ asked. Columbia, 11½ bid, 18½ asked. Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 106 bid, 114 asked. Columbia Title, 6½ bid, 7½ asked. District Title, 7 bid, 11 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 38 bid, 50 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, *52 bid, 55 asked. American Graphophone, 3½ bid, 4 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 21 bid, 25 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 210 bid. Lanston Monotype, 6 bid, 7 asked. Washington Market, 18 bid. Great Falls Icc, 120 bid, 13 asked. Lincoln Hall, 70 bid, 90 asked.

course she would take in the matter.